EUROPE.

Queen Isabella's Protest Against the Spanish Revolution.

Manifesto of the Radicals and "Reds."

Spanish Progress in the Field, the Cabinet. and at the Polls.

The German mall steamship Rhein, Captain Mever. m Southampton on the 6th of October, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a mail report in detall of our cable telegrams dated to her day of sailing from England, including very important historical accounts of the progress of the Spanish revolution and its widely extending effects among the peoples and on the Powers of the Old World.

A Rotterdam letter of October 1 says:-

A Rotterdam letter of October 1 says:—
The number of emigrants from Hohand to the United States and the Dutch Last Indies amounted last year to 4.187, comprising 1,4.2 hears of families, 683 women, 2,632 children and 23 servants, As in former years, the provinces of Gronnigen one-drus and Zealand supplied the larger northon-namely, 2,664 persons. Of the heads of families in that year's emigration 911 were Protestants, 2.12 Catholics, 255 Dissenters, 12 Memnonites 12, Jews 8, Ac. As regards their position in life, 41 were in easy circumstances, 1,007 rather embarra-sed, 3.2 in a necessious condition and 12 whose means were not ascertained.

A telegram from a private source informs the

A telegram from a private source informs the Gazette de France that Prince de Metternich was taken seriously ill on his arrival at his estate in Bo-

A despatch from Vienna states that Austria has appointed M. de Meysenburg her representative at the Ecumen cal Council. This seems taking time by the forelock, as the Council is only to come off in

La France of Paris of the 6th of October save -A foreign journal attributes to the Emperor the Intention of associating the Prince Imp rial in a direct manner in the government of France and, with that view, o shortly submitting a Senatus Consultum to the S made. From positive information we have reserved we are able to say that the rumor has not the suggest foundation.

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the ex-Queen-Protest Against

The following is a copy of the protest which the ex-queen isabelia a idressed to the Spanish nation, as reported in our cable telegrams:-

ex-queen isabeha a lifessed to the Spanish nation, as reported in our cable telegrams;—

A conspiracy, of which there does not exist, so to speak, any example a cong other nations of Europe, has precipitated spani into the horrors of anarchy. The land and navar forces, which the country supported generously and whose services I have always been ready to recompense, forgetting glocious traditions and voluting the most succed outle, form fround against the nation and prepare for it a period of mourning and desolution. The should of mourning and desolution. The should of mourning and desolution. The should of mourning and desolution of the army, resounded in the hearts of the innerests of the rebuilded in the hearts of the innerests of religion, the ancent laws of legitimecy and of right and the impense of delections, the acts of incre lible disloyaty which have occurred in so hort a spale of time, which may prace as a spaniar istill more than in, dignly as a queen. Let not the great foes of authorit, then serves, in their mase are decams, think that the qubic power which emanutes from so lofty a source can be conferred, moulded or suppressed by the inservention of material force acting in her the blund linguise of a debancaed army, if the fowns and the rural districts, ceang to the first lapression of violence, submit for a moment to the yoke of the finsiplests, soon will the public sentiment, wounded in all it holds most noble and dear, reassert lise if in order to show to the world that, thanks to fleaven, ecipses of reason and of moor are quite temporary in spain. Until that prind arrives I, as legitimate queen, have, after consideration and taking serious counsel, deemed right to seek in the Statestof an august a lythe security necess ry to act in this difficult conjunctions. semed right to seek in the States of an august ally is securit, necess ry to act in this difficult conjuncthe security necessity to act in this difficult conjunc-ture as becomes my position as monarch, and the duty devolving on me of transmitting intact to my son my rights projected by the law, recognized and sworn to by the nation and, finally, strengthened by thirty-five years of sacrifices, violssitudes and ten-der affection. While entering upon loreign soil my heart and eyes in sessably turned towards that which is mine an imy children's control. It hasen to draw up my e-plect and solemn project, before God and main, declaring that the sup nor force to which i yield in quitting my kingdom cannot preju-dice my right in their integrals, nor weaven nor compromise them in any degree heither can they be affected in the sightest manner by the acts of the revolutionary government, and still less by the resolutions of the assemblies which will be formed necessarily under the pressure of demagogic fury and under conditions of mannest violence over the people's consciences and wishes. Our lathers sus-tained a long and successful struggle on be half of rein jons had a different entering the present generation has labored without reaxation in order to connect an that was great and heroic in becomes my position as monarch, and the remplois faint a to the handle of without less in order to conject and that was great and he hast ages with the seeds of what is head anotern thoses. The revolution, the im-emy of traditions and legitimate pro-session of the mann on of the spanish the soul an the mann on of the spanish nation. Liber y, in its inhounced expansion and in all its mainfestations, a tacking Ca nobe unity, monatchy and the legal elected of an horizy disturbs families distroys the sacredness of the domestic hearts and extinctusives virtue and patriousin. If you thus that the crown of spain, worn by a queen was not had the good fortune to associate her name with the political and social rights about the Saile is the amount flows inteller, norme ness. If you think that the good fortune to associate her name with the political and social rights about of the State, it has a most of the state, it has a most of the state, it has a hope you will, to your oaks and a ur convictions; a low to pass over as a scourge this recontrollers; a low to pass over as a scourge this recontrollers; a low to pass over as a scourge false recontrollers; a low to pass over as a scourge this recontrollers; a low to pass over as a scourge this recontrollers; and notice that it is not neglect nothing in order to hold in satisfy, even during misfo time, that emblem with the wait in mere is his for pain either a memory to mittel or a nope to support her. The this are pride of a few men agitates and for the moment overwheams are chine mation, produces perturbation in consciences and anarchy in society. In my heart there does not exist even any room for natived of this small faction. I should fear that by contact with so despicable a scatment the produm tende near might be weakened which I feel for the noval men who have exposed that lives and shed tach bood in defence of the throne and of public order and for all spaniards who look on with seriow and after he at the special e of a trimmphant insurrection, which is a sameful page in the mistory of our civenzation. In the coble country whence I how address you, and wherever I may be, is shall support without discoveragement the misfortunes of my well beloved spain, which are also mine. If I had nothing close to sustain me—among many other examples—than that of the mist venerable of sovereigns, the mold of resignation and courage, he also environs a want thoughted is and title enemies. I should find strength in the loya ty of my subjects, the justice of my cause and, above aid, in the power of thin who house in the name and the fate of empres.

The Spanish monarchy, ster integen centuries of struggles, victories, particism and greatness cannot succumb in miner and after the shared and by the nation. In the resource and honor, your nimes and

The Ex-Queen's Family and Suite.

The Paris Patric gives the following list of the persons who have accompanied Queen isabella into France:—
The sing Don Francisco, the Prince of Asturias. The sing Don Francisco, the Prince of Asturias, the three coner caliform of the Queen, Don Sebastian, her coulain, and his wife and ciralfren. The March oness de Novancies, first haly of honor; Marques de Lorean, Amisser of Foreign Affairs; M. Marfort, Inter-ant of the Palace; Count Ezpeieta, Governor of the Prince of Assuras; the Buxe de Montecuma, Marques de Villanagor and M. Soza, Chambermans to the Queen; Generals helesta and Alos, Ades-de-Camp to ner Majesty; Leutenant-Coronel Campios, orderly officer to her Majesty; M. Cornal and Alos, Ades-de-Camp to ner Majesty; Leutenant-Coronel Campios, orderly officer to her Majesty; M. Cornal and Alosa, Orderly officer and the gueen; M. Gental and Alonaco, payses and to the queen; M. Cornal and Alonaco, payses and the forecast the first control to the Infanta; Licutomant Combiels Andrian and Lore-Becha, Chamberlana to the Hann e Don Schastian.

Private despatches (says the Alonach) was to the Queen, takes prosider by the croops of Serrano, has been taken, to cadiz and has there emballised.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Oct. 6.] Queen Christian, who was at Gjon, in the Astarias, had assed for a vesser in order to serve Spain. The English government placed the fright Terrible at her disposition and the French Cabinet the steam despatch boat douganville. We learn that her kajesty embarked on the sth on board the latter to proceed to France.

The People in Reply to Her Majesty—Indicat

Minifesto.

The Emancipation, of Tenianse, publishes a republican man fasto, which entered throughout Catalonia. It is sensed to fedure a frence, Francisco Prisargali, Jose Ruban-Bonarion, Fernand carrido, Jose tulssaro a, J. 1100-100min, use, acceled Mosa-Leonpart, Anti-nio Claive-Loupe and Jann Poster-vari.

The following is the rogramme see forth in this

document:—First—To dishand the standing army and acust the people as is the case in Switzerand and the United States. Second—To establish direct universal sudrage and immediately to elect municipal Councils (countermientos), Councils General—that is, province al assemblies—and a national legislative body, which will realize, according to the will of the people, the plinciples which the revolution proclaims, namely, those of republication with forms of lederalism conformable to those indicated by the history and character of the provinces as being suitable to the latter. Third—To proclaim the separation of Church and State, and that every Span ard may freely practice the vership which seems to him the best. And finally, in order that ambilious men, who can only give rule under the shadow of the throne and by means of their back stairs intrigues, may not be able to neutralize this revolution—the federal republic must be proclaimed as being the only form of government with which national sovereignty can subsist in fact—that supremacy the sole one which is called upon to regenerate all the mations of Europe by uniting them in the traternal bonds of federation.

This manifesto concludes as follows:—To arms, Spaniards: in order to defend the subjoined medical programme:—Federal republic. Espartero, President of the Council of Ministers, to be appointed by the Cortes, but provisionally acclaimed until that body can be assembled. Universal suffrage; individual rights; absolute an entire neutrality in case of war between France and Prussia or any other Power; a leave of absence absolute and immediate, to every soldier; the re-estao ishment without delay of the decentralization law of the 3d of February, 1823.

The Revolution Announced in Barcelona-Scenes in the City-Portrait of the Pope Burned.

Scenes in the City—Portrait of the Pope Burned.

(Barceiona (Sept. 30) Correspondence of Messager du Min .]

Nothing calmer than the a pect of the town yesterday at ten; nothing more againted than the population this morning at eight. Everywhere the triumph of liberai dieas joyously halled, and the Count de Cheste very much resolved to irreserve order while making to public opinion the concessions which circumstances exact. The following is what has taken piace and is now going on. Vesterday, towards three, numerous and animated groups began to form on the Rambla. Grave news was said to have arrived from the capital. Azination continued rapidly to gr.w., shops were closed and the public vehicles ceased to pir. The opinic, gendarmes and soldiers had disappeared. Some serious event appeared on the point of taking place. Suddenly Count de Cheste arrived with his stan. He went among the crowds, and laying his aand on the shoulder of a work injunal declared that the army, having spring from the people, could not feel otherwise than did the latter. He then added that the provinciamiento at a work injunal declared that the browned make successful; that the froops and the people had been successful; that the froops and the people had been successful; that the froops and the people was successful; that the froops and the people was successful; that the froops and the people was successful; that the grown the first as ander such circumstances a fatai necessity exists that the mobishould smash something of other, it went to mass to the Hotel de ville, penetrated to the interior, threw the furniture out of the window, made a bondre of it and with great ceremonial burned the portraits of the dineen and king. The crowd then formed an iomense procession and saraided the streets vocilerating "Down with the King! Long live freedom of conscience! Long live invaded the portraits of the dineen and king. The crowd then formed a iomense procession and the history of education!"

Towards six in the evening ell appeared to have camed [Barcelona (Sept. 30) Correspondence of Messager

In the Field-The Commanders in Correspon dence.

The Madrid papers publish the following corre spondence between Marshal Serrano and Marquis Novaliches previous to the battle at Alcelea :-

hy the formed formed for the very excellent Manquis De Novalicites, Captair General of the National Army — tain General of the National Army — the State of the Struggle between two armies of brothers; before the first cannon shit shall be fired which assuredly will produce an emotion of fright and grief in all hearts, I write this to you in order to negut my conscience and for the eternal justication of the forces the country has consided to me. It suppose that in these solema crumistances you are acquainted with everything which could contribute to the enighteement of your judgment asto the real state of things. You are doubless not temoral that the eny was immediately supported and repeated by the for resses of Galiz, Ceuta, Sandona, Jaca, Endoige, Cournan, Ferrol, Vigo, Tarria, and by the towns of Seville, Malago, Cordova, Huchva and Santoner, with all their garrisons and the troops of the camp at Gibraltar, and by a number of other places, which, I assure you, without fear of being misraken, have taken up arms with the same views, or are about to do so. There is a difficulty it knowing what is the b st manner of serving one's country, when it remains siteat or when it manifests as aspirations timidly; but at this moment it speaks with such clear sest and somematy that there is no possibleity that the voice of patriotism should remain concruded my the missing of the same processible; what is the impracticability of sus aning what is in existence; or, to speak more correctly, what existed yesterday. I am certain that you are yourself convinced of this truth, and then you will agree with me that the duty of the army is, in such moments, as simple as sublime. If consists in reajecting the lexitimate aspiration and in defending the lives, monor and property of the citizens, the hation disjoining freely of its destines. To depart from this path is to make of it an instrument of perdition and ruin. The passions have been happly restrained interior by the absolute confidence which the country has in its victory; but, in the first clori at resistance, on the news of the first combat, those parsions with burst on. Indicate and the confidence which have been added to the propose of the first of the confidence of for the blood which shall be shed and for all the misortunes which may happen. In face of a foreigner military honor has determined exigencies; but here, you know as well as I, that honor alone consists in assuring the peace and happiness of brothers. In

At the Polls and in the Cabinet-The Madrid

tember reports:—The result of the elections for the Coural Junta of the capital has been invorable to the democrats who have had, it is said for the actual state of the case is not yet known, a majority over the Unionists and Pronessies. Generals Serrano and Prim are said to be entire y in accord and the novement is expected to have only a slightly progressist character. Before everything order must be guaranteed. The declaration of roa-intervent a made by France has produced an 'cellent effect. England, Italy and Portugal are favorable to the new order of things. In this city the most complete tranquillity continues to prevail.

ENGLAND.

Lord Stanley's Election Address. The following address of Lord Stanley to the elec-tors of King's Lynn was issued late on Saturday

tors of King's Lynn was issued late on Saturday night:—
TO THE ELECTORS OF KING'S LYNN,
GENTLEMEN—Relying on the unvaried kindness which during the last iwenty years I have constantly experienced at your hands, I intend, at the approaching election, once more to solicit a renewal of the trust which by your favor I have so long emoved and which it has been the endeavor of my Parliamentary life to deserve.

I will take an early opportunity of explaining to you publicly my views on the leading questions of the day, and remain, gentlemen, your oblived and opedient servant.

STANLEY.

Openient servant, STANLEY. 23 Sr. James's Square, London, Oct. 3.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Tenth Day-Amendments to the Canons-The State of the Church-Missionary Schools-The Tyng Case-Cauon on the Consecration of New Churches.

The tenth day's session opened yesterday morning with the regular service appointed in the liturgy for the day, at the church of the Transfiguration. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs, of New Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Clark of Connecticut, and Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, pronounced the benediction. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several members who voted under a misapprehension yesterday on the constitutional amendment obtained eave to correct their vote. A few deputies ob-

Jesterday on the constitutional amendment obtained leave to correct their vote. A few deputies obtained leave of absence, and it was moved and carried that all such applications shall hereafter be made to the Committee on Elections.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTES ON CANONS.

The Committee on Canons, through Rev. Pr Haight, made a report to change the words "six months" to "one year" in canon 9, title 1. The object of the change is to put Catholic priests who become Episcopa as a made wish to enter holy orders on the same looting, as to the period of probation, as ministers of the Church of Engiand desirous of settling in this country. Rev. Dr. Stabbs inquired why increase the probation for Catholics to one year and way not instead reduce the time for Engias ministers to six mouths also. Rev. Dr. Hairht replied that many imposters come over with questionable creder this, and one year was certainly not too long to find out the true character of foreign applicants. After some further conversation on the subject between Rev. Dr. Abercomble, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Alabama; Dr. Wallace, of Missouri, and Dr. Italght, the vote was taken and the change proposed by the committee was anopted.

Rev. Dr. Haight, from the same committee, reported that in the opinion of the committee it is inexpedient to change clause fifty-nine, section seven, cathon thricen, title one, so as to make the insistionary bishop the dioc san of a new diocese created within his district, and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the amendment. The object of refasing the proposed amendment was to leave any new diocese brought into being by the labors of a missionary bishop at full liberty to choose a bishop for itself according to its own preferences.

The committee also reported that a proposed amendment of cauno eleven, title one, needed no further consideration, since the report from the committee on the same canon made the order of the day for this day at noon, contained all the amendment which it is at presen

which it is at present thought expedient and advisable to make.

Rev. Dr. Robert A. Hallam, of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Church, read a report detailing the flourishing condition of the Church, closing with a resolution to ask the House of Bishops to issue a pastoral letter to the members of the Church. Dr. Littlejohn commended the style and temper of the report, comparing it to a polished crystal, and moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried. The documents accombanying the report were, on motion of Fev. Dr. James Dekoven, of Wisconsin, referred to the Committee on Christian Education. The report, a very interesting document, is as follows:—

The Committee on the State of the Church in presenting.

interesting document, is as follows:—

The Committee on the State of the Church in presenting their report to the General Convention are happy to find themselves relieved from the embarrasment under when their predeceasors have labored in the last two General Convention in consequence of the civil distractions of the country. Again it is possible, with devout thanks to Almighty God be it said, to present a view of the whole Church in all parts of the land. In the present General Convention all the diocesses of the country are once more represented, and from them all statements of their condition have been received, which are embodied in this report.

From these statements, and from such other sources of knowledge as have been within their reach, the committee are enabled to present a view of the state of the Church that exhibits abundant reasons for encouragement and gratitude. In every past of the Church there are signs of prosperity and success. Especially gratifying are the evidences of an increased zeal for missionary efforts and the salvation of men, evinced in larger contributions and in more earnest work of cengring and laymen. The lainy of the Church have awakened to a livelier sense of their obligation in give and labor as fellow workers with their ministers unto the tingdon of Christ. There is an increase of benevilent effort in various departments of action; in the instruction of the Ignorant and the succor of humas want and suffering and in the use of appropriate means to mitigate the ills of life and promote the labors.

say that in their judement this Church is becoming more and more a working Courch.

From some parts of the land, to be sure, comes up the sad complaint of devastation and impoverishment. But these complaints are tempered by a Christian patience, an unsharen faith in God and a firm determination to strengthen the things that remain, and rebuild upon the old foundations, as God shad give the power, the walls of Jerusalem that are troken down: while the sympathy and assistance that this want and suffering have called forth have bound the parts of the country to, either in stronger bonds and remered the unity of the thurch irmer and more complete, a more living and conactors principle.

And this unity, the committee believe, has been strengthened, as by this, so by other causes also. The occasional trials to which it has been subjected, and abnormal motion cles that have manifested themselves here and there, whether by excess or othere, have served to illustrate this unity and also to establish it. The great mass of chirchmen are one in least and, as to all necessary things, in jud; ment and pur-

cles that have manifested themselves here and there, whether by excess or outcee, have served to illustrate this unity and also to establish it. The great mass of chirchmen are one in least and, as to all necessary things, in joinment and purpose also. With the Church as she is, as our fathers have been deaded and the content of the defence of the time to be smalled for down to us, they are content; and whe witing to tolerate minor differences of opinion and practice in one another, are stirving to, either for the defence of the time; in the same that it is not him and the same that it is not him and the same another, are stirving to, either for the defence of the time; from without may have though differences and repellencies within strong enough to rend her apart; but she has ne er allowed the reself to doubt that the boads which hold her together are lar stronger and more effectual.

The success of our missionary and frontier bishops and their faithful fellow labores in passing the cross in the wide and rapidly growing regions committed to their care since the Church has time in council, is a fact too pleasing to be omitted in this report. For once his Church has been in advance of the stream of population and has moved on abreast of its swelling current. And she is bessed in the deed, and is making herself effectually fell amit the growing mass of emigrants and settlers, and even in the ream of bitty Mormoniam, and, to some small extent at least, among the winnied and neglected aborigines.

Since the last General Convention the ranks of our episcopate have been thinned by the demise of six of our bishops—the Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, D. L., Lielly, Hishop of Vermont, and at the time of his death preading Reinop of Vermont, and at the time of his death preading Reinop of the story, and washington ferritory. But the loss has been found to an made good in number by the addition of no less than fourteen to the number of our bishops, a number far our process of this church during the temporary suspension of outstripping the soldillons to any like period of our former bistory. They are a follows The Kight Rev. Richafd Hooker Witmer, D. D., commercial by bishops of this church during the temporary sispension of communication with the Seyment portions, the country, and recognized as bishops of this church during the temporary sispension of communication with the Seyment portion the country, and recognized as bishops of substrate the country and recognized as bishops of the season, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Neuraska and Dacota the Right Rev. Colorado and Wyoming the Right rev. John Right Rev. Colorado and Wyoming the Right rev. John Raper, the Right rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Bishop of Putscaur; the Right Rev. Channil Japan, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper, and Hishop of Virginia, and the Right Rev. Whitman Henry Augustus Rhesell, 67, 14, Bishop of Farnisa; the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper Raper, and Raper Raper, the Right Rev. John Raper, the Right Rev. Whitman Raper Raper, and Rishop of Virginia, and the Right Rev. Whitman Henry Augustus Rhesell, 67, 14, Bishop and the Right Rev. Whitman Raper Rape

incremmary of the parochial reports
journal of conventions.
The reports of the respective dioceses are made a part of
this report and are by earth presented.
In conclusion the committee recommend the adoption of this report and are by each presented.
In conclusion the committee recommend the adoption of
the following resolution:
Recorded, Fina the view of the state of the Church here presented be transmitted to the House of simpops, asking its
prayers and bisesting, and re-pealing it to prepare and cause
to be published a passocial letter to the members of the
Church.

ROBERTA HALLAM, Charman.

The Rev. Hirmin W. Beers, Wis, ordered the follow-

The Few thram W. Beers, Wis., odered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas our Church is charged by its divine head with the day of imparting to all the people of this country the Gospel of Salvation; and whereas the growth of the nation and the increase of its population have thus far vasty transcended both the ordinary and missionary arrangements of the Church, so that to-day their are thousands of cities and towns and hundreds of interior countries scattered through the Fusics where the voice of the Church is not heard and the presence of her midviers is unknown; and whereas it would require a firstfold greater number of regime elergyment than are now in orders, and an additional outlay of milions for the best twenty-five years to bring the scale of our religious operations and the measure of our spiritual provisions up to the high standard of our catholic coling, and whereas it is the peculiarity of this country and age that sentiments, belief, institutions and manges, seeing to possess and mould the milits and hearist and lives of the peo le, must appeal to, and operate through the other through whereas the Cariatian account such distinction of the process of the people of the pean of

sentiments beliefs, institutions and usages can be brought to bear directly, systematically and continuity upon the children of this country, so that they shad be tradued in a magner betting "anothers of Christ, the children of God and the inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven; and whereas the Christian school would find a field of usefulness and a ready welcome in places where honest prejudices would stan! in the way of Church work by the regular elergitioning the ordinary proverbial organizations; and whereas existing theological schools, general and bond, fast far short of supplying the constantly intreasing demand for clerity men for the regular parachial work of the thurch; therefore, in so empressed parachial work of the thurch of God as the Steward of His tirace, of Hic and salvation, and in an honest on eaver to meet our responsibilities, it is hereby Recolved, That this House, the House of Hishops, concurring, recommends the establishment of Christian schools in every parish where it may be practicable.

Resolved, That the work of extending and planting the Christian schools in certification of the companies of the carding and religion through the week, and assembled with parents and others on stundays for Divine worship.

That in order to provide competent principals or heads for

training of yours and the lay teachers in this Church.

Church.

Ker. Mr. Beers, of Wis., made a speech in ur-ing the reference of his resolutions to the Committee on Christian Education. He gaid we were living in an age where many doubts exist as to the Committee on Christian Education. He gaid we were living in an age where many doubts exist as to the truth of the faith we preach. People are seginating to think that this land is ras going to the devil for all we are thought of the people of the United States, they all regard it as the most thing in the world, and hence the great of the think that this land the world, and hence the great of the truth of the Church Cathodic man for the Church Cathodic man for the Church was exceedingly wrong to the States being as long without schools of Cathodic in The Romish Church has her perial and boarding schools, in the latter of which many Protestant children are brought up in the prepindices of the Romish Church. Other denominations have their colleges. What he wanted was schools. Whereas a ciergyman encounters extraordinary prepindices the deacon by teaching on week days and precuning on Sundays, would her sconer warm himself to the affections of the people and thus the light of the gospel would be spread.

a MEMBER from New Hampshire moved the following as an addition, and the whole series was then referred to the Committee on Christian Education:

Resolved, That the subject of a training house for female teachers in each discess and a sisterhood of such, under wice reading to many the subject of the chirch needs them, and to train, in the schools of the Church, our chi dren for Christ, as a work o love and mercy to their souts, is one of vast importance and is commented to the prayerful consideration of churchmen.

NEW DIOCESES.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the unfin'shed business of yesterday was taken up. It consisted in the following amendment by the Committee on Canons:—

The motion pending was to refer the above to the next Convention. Rev. Dr. Mead thought it proper that it should also be made known to the several MESSAGES FROM THE BISHOPS-A NEW FORM OF AN-

next Convention. Rev. Dr. Mead thought it proper that it should also be made known to the several bloese-an Conventions.

MESSAGES FROM THE BISHOPS—A NEW FORM OF ANNEXNOE THE BISHOPS—A NEW BISHOPS—A

them more permanent, as it takes two ceneral Cou-ventions or an interval of six years to amend it. Bota kev. Dr. Adams, of Wis-consin, and Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Penn-ylvania, desired to speak, but the House had grown impa-tion; and demanded the question. Governor Flan's substitute was then adopted by a large majority and the propositions of the committee were passed as additional canous.

old tional canons.

NEW MISSIONARY ORGANIZATIONS.

On motion the Rev. Dr. Alried A. Watson, of North Carolina, the Committee on Canons were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing mis-sionary organizations within existing diocesses when requested to do so by the ecclesiastical authority of

sionary organizations within existing diocesses when requested to do so by the ecclesiastical authority of such diocese or dioceses.

Limitation of defending moved that for the remainder of the ession no member be perturbed to speak more than ten minutes nor oftener than once to the same smolect, which was allopted, excepting members of standing committees in charge of motions.

than once to the same subject, which was allopted, excepting members of standing committees in charge of motions.

THE CANON ON INTRUSION—THE TYNG CASE.
On motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, the House proceeded to the consideration of the following amendment to the carons, generally known as being provoked by the late tria of Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr.:—
Resolved, the House of Rishops concurring. That section VI., claised, i.o' (anno 12, Tite 1, of the Digest, be amended by insertin, in the microcenth due of sant chare, immed aloy, after the worls, "that be necessary," the lobwing words, viz:—"But nothing in this canon shall be construed to prevent any ear, yman of this Church from obscianting in any parish church of in any place of public worship use 1 by any songeration of the Church, or diswhere within the parochial care of the ministry of sall congregation, with the consent of the cirryman in charge of such congregation, or, in his absence, of the church was deen and vestrymen or trastees of such congregation of a majority of them."

The reverend doctor proceeded to explain the intended operation of this amendment, that it would obviate conflicting interpretations of the present law of the Church. So as to allow of a minister's inviting a orother to officiate in his pulpit without asking the consent of a majority of the ministers of the Caurch ments were offered, but they were all declared out of order, and without much debate the proposed amendment was unanimously carried. After the vote was announced Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania; Judge Constock, of New York, Mr. De Rossett, of North Carolina, and Rev. Dr. Peterkin, of Virginia, offered other amendments to the same canon, with the intention to liberalize its operation, when were all referred to the Committee on Canons. During these proceedings Dr. Tyng 8 case was but once all referred to the Committee on Canons. During these proceedings Dr. Tyng 8 case was but once all udded to, by Judge Andrews, of Ohio, and the result of the vote may be taken us an indication

Is thy.

It is title to such building and land shall be secured to the person, persons or corporation authorized by the law of the state or Territory in which it is situated to hold property for the diocese, parish or congregation, and such building all and shall not be encumbered or admined by morrgage or such by the parities aforestall without the consent of the eccesionation authority of the diocese in which they are shursted.

A church or chapel once consecrated to the service of mighty died shall be "beparate from all unnallowed, orbits or common uses." and it shall not be removed or discard or taken flows mines permission be trat obtained on the bisney acting by the sitrice and consent of the anoding Committee of the discard in which it is situated. A number of objections were made to the phrase-ology, especially from Vermont and Maine, the pecu-lar laws of which States made a pew real property ind subject to attachment for deel. The proposed about was finally referred back to the committee, and the flows at had-past three o'clock P. M. ad-ourned to atonday.

THE LATTER DAY SAUTS.

Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Conference of

the Mormons in Sait Lake City. The Unity-eighta Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Carist of Latter Day Saints commenced in the new tabernacle in Sait Lake City on the 5th inst. By ten o'clock the immense building was well filled, and almost every nationality "under the sun" found a representative in some one or other of the sea of faces assembled. Many present

had come from lon r listances, and business throughout the city was generally suspended. There were present on the stand :-

of the First Presidency.—Presidents Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wels.

Of the Ticelic Apostor.—Orson Hyde, Orson Pratt, Wilford Woodruf, Ezra T. Benson, George A. Smith, C. C. Rich, John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, F. D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, J. F. Smith.

Different Loberts.

Smith.

Patriarch.—John Smith.

Of the High Priesthood.—John Young, Edwin D.

Woolley, Samuel W. Eichards.

Of the Pris dency of the Serenties.—Joseph Young,
A. P. Rockwood, H. S. Edridge, Jacob Gates, John
Van Cott.

Presidency of the Stake.—George B. Wallace, Joseph
W. Young.

Prisidency of the Histopric.—Bishop Edward
Hunter, L. W. Hardy, J. J. Little.

We also noticed President, Lorin Parr. Histors P.

We also noticed President Lorin Parr, Bishops P. Maugnan, Phineas B. Young, A. O. Smoot, Nathan Davis, Alfred Cordon, Lerenzo D. Young, C. Layton, A. Musser, A. H. Ralegn and numbers of eiders from the city and country wards.

The Conference being falled to order, President B Young presiding, the "Inbernacie choir sang:—"The morning breaks, the shadows fiee."

The opening prayer was offered by Elder Geo. A. Smith.

The opening prayer was offered by Elder Geo. A. Smith.

Singing by the Twenfieth ward choir—"Pather, how wide Thy glory shines."

Elder orson Hyde expressed his willingness and gratification to meet with the Saints at conference and to offer such remarks as would, he trusted, be benefield to at a se-miled. He referred to the saying in Scriptule, that in the latter days there should be Saviours upon Mount Zion. He said undoubtedly the ancient prophet had his eye upon the present time. We all had our metive in professing to follow the ford, and trust that we are seeking to advance his kingdon and become the saviours of men. Our elders have crossed seas and traveled over the earth to preach His gospei, and these who have obeyel the truth are saved from sin. We gather the people from every quarter. The elders of Israel, who are acting as saviours of men, are gathering in their sheaves. This is not all. When the farmer has gathered his grain it must be thrashed, winnowed and ground and tue bran had shorts separated. So the Saints, when they are gathered, must be taken by the hand and taught and prepared for a kingdom of giory. We are preaching that the Son of Man is coming upon the earth, and should He come now we are as unprepared to meet him as we are if a famine for bread should come upon us. We want to be prepared not only to feed the himmortal mini, but the body that holds it. It is the privilege of the servants of God nere not only to minister in spiritual, but in temporal things. A spiritual sermon is very good to hear, and some would have to hear a discourse of that kin it.

Now to talk about storing up wheat, we have heard it for years. What is the "decouragement to ms, it may be said, for i shall have to hand it out to those who have s juandered? Auch every way. For all that the Elders of is sel can save and for all the good that the Enders of is as a can save and for an inegona-they can do mey will receive a reward. There is a time for all things and now is not the time to store up grain. I can recollect the time that wheat would not bring forty cents a bushel. Then is the time to store it up; but in times or scarcity it should be handed out to the rungry. Must I hold on to it and see

enjoy: for we shall be driven again if we continue to nourish the vipers I at are in our midst.

The Tabernacie chor sang the "f" p.a.—"Make a joyfal noise unto the Lord, all ye midst"

Meeting was dismissed untof two P. M. by benediction by Elder Egra T. Benson.

DISCELLAYEOUS RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Evangelleal Movements in Regard to Spain. Our Presbyterian Observer suggests that we ought o seize the present moment and pour a flood of religious truth into Spain. There is in this country & greater amount of religious literature in the Spanish language than in all the world besides. The American Tract Society has been preparing it mainly American Tract Society has been preparing it mainly for Maxico, and it is now aralia de for Spain. That society has 123 different publications ready, adapted to the wants of all classes and conditions of the people. The American and Foreign Christian Union is ready to send men into the field. The door is wide open and it may soon be shut again. It would be well for our Christian people to come together with one accord and talk this matter over. Let us have a public maching to thank total for the observation of Romish and Bourbon despiritum in Spain, and to concert measures to fill the land with the Gospet.

Arrival of Bishop McCloskey in Louisville, Ky. Bishop William McCloskey, fresh from his conse-cration in Rome, has arrived in Louisville, Ky., and assumed charge of the discuss. The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst. thus mentions the arrival

of this esteemed prelate:—
So quietly and unexpectedly did he come that his presence was known only to a rew persons. He appointed to be here on Thursday in t, out on the day before he received the mourain may strat he aged and estimable mother had ded in New York. This circumstance, together with his modest and retiring habits of life, caused him to decline a public reception, which the different societies and cangregations desired to accord him. Attion the thus deprived of paying their devotional respects to the Essiop in a special manner, out of their love for him as a man and in view of the exalted character of his office, the people of the Church will have ample opportunity in the future to manifest for his direct reverence and esteem, for no bids fair to dwell among them many years.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The Fall Styles "Dut"-Rose Garlands, Low Shoes and Short Dresses-Pelcilnes, Overskirts and Costume Materials Generally-Luces and Ruffles-Life at a Model Farm in Normandy-Morning and Out of Door Tollets-Scene at Croquet-At Dinner and After. PARIS, Oct. 2, 1868.

lasted more than ten days, and still, during this short absence, the new fall styles have come out in all the large fancy stores. They contain nothing,

instead of the construction that with a would not bring fort cenius outside. Then is the time to store it up; but in times of searchy it should be shaded out to the sungry. Must hold not hand see in the catality pureassed the nation with grain and saven the native. Now stall we have a course to bless our bre-firen? This is the wrong time to store the native. Now stall we have a course to bless our bre-firen? This is the wrong time to store the native. Now stall we have a course to bless our bre-firen? This is the wrong time to startly. Now is the time to nain it out.

Let us learn to be saviours of men. If we crywachinen and saviours of the people it is necessary that was keep a snarp hose out no run remains maked or the or the Lord has a people. We have treed hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our inmest in a barried hard to live, we have made our lives had not have a live hard to live a live with the lives of the lives we have the hard to live with the roal, and the male partied hard to live have a live hard to live have a live hard to live hard to live have a live hard to live hard to live have hard to live have hard to live hard to live have hard to live have hard to live have hard to live hard to live hard to live have hard to live hard to live have hard to live have hard to live hard to live have hard to live have hard to live hard to live hard to live have hard to live have hard to live hard as the distant as we consign the from them on the feether with the services obliged to coule here. We were total that we will not repeat of their similar receive the good of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the front of the season are railled of valconcinents for the seas